FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SABATO ON 'UNCONDITIONAL' NEGOTIATIONS WITH UK

PY100105 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Sabato stated yesterday in Rome that Buenos Aires is ready to negotiate "unconditionally" with Great Britain to solve the problem on fishing limits around the Malvinas Islands.

"The extension of the fishing zone has created a new crisis," Sabato stated in a news conference before meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

We are ready to negotiate unconditionally the sovereignty over the Malvinas and the waters around them, but we will defend our rights," he stated.

Sabato arrived yesterday in Rome from Madrid, as part of a tour through Europe to explain the Argentine position regarding the 200-mile fishing zone Great Britain established around the South Atlantic islands last week.

Andreotti has confirmed that his government will reaffirm its vote at the United Nations for negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain, and that the issue of sovereignty be included to find a peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

During a meeting with national FAO director Eduardo Sauma, Sabato officially asked for explanations. Sabato's meeting with FAO leaders gains special importance because that international organization is conducting a technical study in the Southwestern Atlantic on the state of the fishing resources. The United Kingdom argued excessive exploitation of those resources when on 29 October, it declared an exclusive 150-mile economic zone.

In remarks to the press, Sabato explained that the British Government has made a number of statements about the studies being conducted by the FAO which are not true.

The statements say that the objective of the study is to set multilateral mechanisms for regulating fishing in the zone, that Argentina has opposed this from the beginning, and that the first draft copy of the report will reportedly be ready only by the end of the year, when in fact it will be ready in a few days.

"All these statements lead us to believe that the British Government knew before 29 October that the draft report on the study was almost ready and not that it would be ready only by the end of the year, as reported by British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe to the House of Commons, arguing that the British Government could not wait until that date to establish the exclusive zone," Sabato explained.

The British Government "has often made it understood that the objective of the study was to establish multilateral mechanisms to regulate fishing in the zone, and that is not correct," Sabato stated, "because it deals with a strictly technical study on the status of the resources, as reported by FAO itself."

PANAMA'S ABADIA VOICES SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS

PA090417 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Nov 86

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] In a note released yesterday, Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias expressed Panama's full support and solidarity with Argentina in its struggle involving the Malvinas Islands.

The text of Abadia's note to Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo follows:

"In view of the renewed attacks against the legitimate and sovereign rights of your people over the Malvinas Islands, attacks which unilaterally undermine Argentina's territory by trying to establish so-called exclusion zones, the Republic of Panama reaffirms its unwavering and firm solidarity with the just Argentine cause."

"The people and Government of the Republic of Panama unconditionally support the numerous expressions of solidarity that your government is receiving and at this moment renew their permanent and firm position in favor of Argentina's struggle to fight off and eradicate the remains of colonialism that certain powers are still trying to impose by force."

"Those Panamanians who are aware of the seriousness and importance of this situation wish to express their fullest support for the defense of the Argentine nation's inalienable rights, and to reaffirm their determination to fraternally accompany Argentina in its dignified struggle in defense of its interests and territorial integrity in whatever form or condition required by the situation."

URUGUAY'S IGLESIAS ARRIVES, DECLINES COMMENT

PY072355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2306 GMT 7 Nov 26

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias arrived in our country at 1950. He was received at the military sector of Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport by Ambassador Eduardo Echeberry, adviser to his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo.

Questioned by the press about the Malvinas issue, Iglesias said: I do not think it is appropriate to make statements (?now), and departed.

INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

PY080118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1838 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 7 Nov (NA) -- Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa stressed today "the broad support, the great understanding and solidarity" that the delegations participating in the Inter-American Naval Conference here have expressed for Argentina concerning the Malvinas issue.

Arosa stated: "An official declaration by the conference on this issue is out of place. Nevertheless, one can talk of an indirect declaration through the broad support, the great understanding and solidarity on the part of the delegations, expressed not only on a personal level but through public statements made by the foreign representatives."

Arosa made these statements following the closing ceremony of the 13th Inter-American Naval Conference at which he delivered a speech, acknowledging the task of the 16 American delegations that attended the conference.

Arosa felt that the expressions of "support" for the Argentine position "are more than a sufficient expression of solidarity which unfortunately could not be expressed in a declaration."

Also speaking at the closing ceremony of the conference, Argentine Navy Rear Admiral Emilio Osses, the conference director, stressed "the high degree of personal and professional integration achieved among the participants." He stated that this "has been the most notable result of this conference and the strongest incentive for future meetings."

Rounding out the list of speakers, Paraguayan Navy Commander Vice Admiral Cesar Emiliano Cortese, the oldest foreign naval leader, stressed the success achieved "within the framework of understanding and unity concerning hemispheric defense and security from a naval viewpoint."

Cortese concluded by expressing his "unswerving faith in the cause of peace, liberty, and democracy, the banners of the western world to which we are proud to belong. We reassert our conviction as Americans that united we will defeat the common enemy, be it international terrorism, drug trafficking, or communist subversion."

Although no official statement was released at the end of the conference, it was reported that all of the proposals which concerned professional aspects of the activites of the participant navies were approved.

MIR BLOC WANTS TO REOPEN HUANCHACA AFFAIR

PY081528 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 86 [Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The congressional bloc of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has asked for a review of the congressional decision to close the Huanchaca affair. The MIR has also decided to submit a bill to Congress calling for the impeachment of Interior Minister Fernando Bartelemy for his responsibility in the serious Huanchaca case. In addition, the party has denounced the plotting of certain political groups against MIR leader Jaime Paz Zamora with the purpose of discrediting him in the eyes of the people.

Several members of the MIR congressional bloc held a news conference yesterday afternoon in the Green Hall of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss these and other issues. Deputy Luis Gonzalez, vice president of the MIR congressional bloc, said the following:

[Gonzalez] "The decision that Congress approved on 5 November regarding the Huanchaca case through the votes of the co-government majority made up of the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] and the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] is designed to cover up the responsibility of the DEA, three state ministers, and top police officers. This decision also curtails any further investigations into the true events that occurred in Huanchaca. Thus, in keeping with the regulations [word indistinct] we are requesting a review of the resolution passed by the co-government majority.

The president of the Congress is obliged to call a meeting within 48 hours to debate whether or not the resolution should be reviewed. It is possible this special session will be called for one day next week."

Concerning the impeachment of the interior minister that the MIR plans to request, Deputy Gonzalo Valda, president of the MIR bloc, announced his party will submit the charges to the president of the Congress on Monday, 10 November. For this, Valda has requested a public hearing. This is what Valda said to justify the MIR's position:

[Valda] "This is not a partisan attitude, but the fulfillment of the mandate we have received from the Bolivian people as their representatives. We are also interpreting the legitimate opposition of all the people to the congressional decision that was sponsored, promoted, and approved by the ruling party. This decision makes it impossible to find those responsible for the triple murder in Naparus [another name for Huanchaca]."

Deputy Gaston Encinas, a former president of the Chamber of Deputies and a high-ranking MIR leader, also participated in the news conference. He denounced a conspiracy aimed at MIR leader Jaime Paz Zamora. According to Encinas, the conspiracy is the work of either the right wing or extremist left wing groups.

[Encinas] "Several attempts have been made at the national Congress to involve our fellow party member Jaime Paz Zamora in several events totally alien to the unblemished record of this leader of the Bolivian people. We would like to say that as militants and representatives of our party, we will rise to defend our top leader to thwart this aggression, regardless of its source."

NAVY SIGHTS SOVIET, CUBAN SHIPS NEAR IQUIQUE

PY081912 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Chilean Navy ships have sighted 24 Soviet and Cuban ships off the coast at Iquique. Here are more details from Radio Sistema Nacional [RSN] in Iquique:

[Begin relay] Expectations and indignation have arisen in the Iquique community following the report by Navy Captain (Alex Waldhorn), commander of the squadron of Chilean missile ships on patrol service along the Chilean coast, from Arica to Punta Arenas, that 24 Soviet and Cuban ships are sailing 200 miles off the Chilean coast. Some of the ships are fishing, and some are performing naval intelligence work.

The modern Chilean missile ships (Casna), Aguila, and Chipana have been in Iquique for 2 days. It is their duty to safeguard our coast and keep foreign ships from conducting military operations and from penetrating our coast. It should not be forgotten that foreign ships introduced the war arsenal found at Carrizal Bajo in the 3d Region. The high-ranking Navy officer said any ship that is not Chilean found undertaking fishing or other types of operations will be detained.

The three ships will finish their resupply today, and tonight they will sail toward the south. The crews of the three ships number 140 men, all of them experts in firing missiles. These details were provided by Capt (Alex Waldhorn) during a press conference at the headquarters of the Northern Naval District.

That is all from RSN, Iquique. [end relay]

CALDERON REVIEWS UN REPORT ON SUBVERSIVES

PY071434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] UN Special Observer Fernando Volio's report calls upon the Chilean people to cooperate with the government to eradicate extremism. In addition to stressing the great cooperation granted by the Chilean authorities, the Volio report condemns the attack on the president of the republic, General Augusto Pinochet.

Regarding the landing of the subversive arsenal, the UN special observer warns that the discovery of the arsenals is extremely important and reveals a very dangerous subversive plan which seeks to deny the quest for a democratic and representative system.

According to Mario Calderon, Chilean Foreign Ministry adviser for special affairs, all these objective remarks represent a clear demonstration of the objectivity of this new report released to the UN General Assembly. [recorded passage indistinct]

In his report, Volio requests the process toward a full democracy in Chile be accelerated. Calderon added that Volio dedicates a special chapter to the terrorists who conducted the attack on the president of the republic.

[Calderon] "On referring to terrorism, including the attack on the president of the republic, the report refers to all denunciations made by the government. It says that terrorist escalation seeks to prevent the realization of the process toward full democracy in Chile.

The report calls upon all people to be united around the government to fight against extremism and terrorism. It also warns the government that in fighting terrorism it should not fall into abuses that later may warrant criticism."

Contrary to previous UN reports, Volio does not refer to state terrorism, or that all terrorist groups must be repressed [words indistinct].

Volio clearly explains the Chilean Government is not responsible for any terrorist action. Asked about the previous report and the Chilean response, Calderon stated it has been thoroughly studied.

[Calderon] "The report states the Chilean response was quite complete and detailed. It shows the great effort made by the government to cooperate [words indistinct]. In fact, when we talked in San Jose, Costa Rica, he made several observations, asking me to change some ideas, which I did. [words indistinct]"

Calderon stated Chile admits an effort has been made to make this report as balanced and impartial as possible.

TORRES CHARGES WOMAN WITH COMPLICITY IN ATTACK

PY061537 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE) -- A woman who was arrested for being allegedly involved in the aborted attack against Chilean President Augusto Pinochet was today officially charged with complicity by Judge Fernando Torres who is hearing the case.

This information was disclosed to the media by Torres himself. He identified the woman as Carmen Saavedra Rodriguez, who is considered to be a "collaborator" of the terrorist commando that carried out the aborted attack perpetrated on 7 September. Five members of the presidential escort died in the attack.

According to preliminary investigations, it was suspected the woman provided the telephone from which the call informing the commando that the presidential motorcade was arriving was made. The motorcade was ambushed when returning to Santiago from General Pinochet's weekend home in El Melocoton, 30 km from this capital.

The phone call was made from the house in which Carmen Saavedra worked as a maid. The woman was arrested by members of the police investigations department and placed at the disposal of the judge on Friday 30 October. [passage omitted]

SALDIVAR DISCUSSES VISAS, ROBERT WHITE

PY080323 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 12

[Text] When asked by the press about the government's decision not to allow former U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White to enter the country, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said that "The granting of visas is a sovereign right of the Paraguayan Republic, and no U.S. citizen has any right to express his or her opinion about it."

The diplomat and politician was to have visited Paraguay in the company of a U.S. delegation, which arrived in Asuncion yesterday. The delegation is made up of U.S. congressmen, businessmen, journalists, and artists, who are contacting several political, diplomatic, labor union, teacher, and student sectors.

When a journalist asked whether having the rank of ambassador does not entitle White to receive the requested visa, Minister Saldivar answered: "No sir. Having the rank of ambassador does not grant him any special rights, only certain obligations toward the Paraguayan nation, which he has not fulfilled." After the recorded interview was over, Saldivar told the journalists that currently the U.S. Embassy is not granting visas, or at least it is using many bureaucratic obstacles in granting visas to Paraguayan citizens who want to travel to that country. This morning the minister granted an audience to Frederick Boucher and Smith Bagley, members of the U.S. delegation that is now visiting our country. U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor accompanied the delegation.

STROESSNER SPEAKS OF PEACE AT BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

PY051431 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Speech delivered by President Alfredo Stroessner after birthday greetings from Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chavez and the party leadership on 3 November at the presidential residence -- recorded]

[Text] Whether they like it or not peace prevails in Paraguay. This is why we are here together. This means that there is unity in the party and in the government. [applause]

There is harmony in the government. The work we are doing is patriotic work and in accordance with the principles of the Colorado Party. Peace prevails in Paraguay. The problem in the Hospital de Clinicas is so small, it is like pulling a hair from a rabbit. [laughter] Peace does prevail in Paraguay and can be seen from one end of the republic to the other. If on my birthday I receive this type of demonstration I believe that it is for me a commitment to continue working and to faithfully fulfill my duties.

We are working hard, with honesty, with the principles of the Colorado Party and the results are positive and the country is producing more. We all know that. There is prosperity and security. By making an evaluation of the past we find that the country did suffer. This is why I used to say that Paraguay is tough. It has suffered so many coups and other calamities. This is why when I took over the presidency for the first time I said that I was not here because of the right things I did, but because of the wrong things others did.

We have justified ourselves and we will continue. There is no doubt that my friend never fails me, he moved mountains. General Caballero [founder of the Colorado Party] is watching our steps and I believe that we are not too far from the right steps. We know that the members of the Colorado Party are many and that there is quality and quantity but there are some members without qualities. But we cannot ask for perfection. That is difficult to achieve. But peace prevails. The youth cannot appreciate the meaning of peace. We who are older know its meaning, we can talk about it and we can work together.

We are all the government. There are some people who believe that the government is one or two people like a woman in Encarnacion who asked: [in Guarani] Where is the government? and someone pointing at me answered: The government is over there. I am not the government. [laughter]

There is harmony among the branches of government. There is no interdependence among the branches of government. There is no interdependence among the branches. There is harmony because we are members of the Colorado Party. We seek only to make harmony, justice, and progress. Today is my birthday and I begin a new day of my life on 3 November and I will continue on. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OAS MEETING, FALKLANDS

PY071557 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 12

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar has said: "Regarding the Malvinas Islands dispute, we have always sided with all the Latin American countries that seek harmony, dialogue and negotiations between the interested parties."

He added that the topic will "obviously" be discussed at the OAS meeting "because it has been in the OAS agenda since 1982, when those incidents..."

Saldivar continued: "It just happens that the topic has been discussed year after year, trying to overcome the problem through dialogue and negotiations."

The minister added that "the Central American situation" will also be discussed at the OAS meeting.

"The topic is included in the agenda because the Central American problem affects not only that region, but also South America. We are concerned, we condemn the intrusion of extracontinental powers in Central America. We believe that the best formula to solve the problem is through self-determination, and that democracy should prevail in all Latin American countries."

Foreign Minister Saldivar will depart this afternoon. His entourage will comprise high-ranking officials from the Foreign Ministry and his main advisers. He will remain in Guatemala until the middle of November.

MOVEMENT ISSUES 'INTERNATIONAL POLICY PROPOSAL'

For the "summary" of the document entitled "International Policy Proposal" issued by the Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguay Liberation Movement, see the Latin America & Caribbean Section of the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page K 3.

COUNTRY HOLDS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 9 NOVEMBER

Interior 'Tenacious Fight'

PY100135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 10 Nov 86

[All figures as received]

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (AFP) -- According to the first returns released tonight by Peruvian television, and based on 100 percent of the votes counted, Jorge del Castillo, candidate for the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] party, will reportedly be the future mayor of Lima and main winner of the municipal elections held today.

Although the vote count shows a narrow margin among the three main candidates for mayor of the most important Peruvian city, Del Castillo himself appeared on television to claim victory, and promised to work for the city with the cooperation of all.

He also said that the results of the elections show the support and confidence that the people have in President Alan Garcia.

The results given by the television station, based on 100 percent of the votes counted, completed at 1800 local time (2300 GMT), are as follow:

1) Jorge del Castillo (APRA)	34.6 percent
2) Alfonso Barrantes (United Left)	33.5 percent
3) Luis Bedoya (popular Christian Party)	30.1 percent

However, other results given by the same television station on the actual voting in different voting places have shown different margins. One of them, based on 163 ballot boxes from different districts in Lima, of a total 13,872 boxes placed in Lima, shows incumbent Mayor Alfonso Barrantes the winner with 32.3 percent, while Del Castillo came up second with 31.9 percent, and Bedoya came in third with 28.5 percent.

Other results, obtained from 111 boxes counted in the so-called Loma belt zone of downtown neighborhoods, show Del Castillo as the winner with 32.8 percent; while Bedoya was second with 31.7 percent; and Barrantes third with 29.2 percent.

The vote count in the interior has shown a tenacious fight between the official APRA candidates and those of United Left, which has become the main opposition force in the country.

For the municipal elections, in which a total of 180 provincial mayors and 1,500 district mayors will be elected, the National Electoral Court had calculated the number of voters at the national level at 8,797,528. In Lima the number of voters was estimated at 2,739,823, representing 34.68 percent of the total number of voters in the country.

Garcia Urges APRA Victory

PY071516 Paris AFP in Spanish 0503 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (AFP) -- President Garcia last night addressed a crowd of people who had spontaneously gathered in front of the Plaza de Armas in Lima. He asked the country for a vote of confidence for his government during the municipal elections that will be held throughout Peru on Sunday 9 November.

He stated that the victory of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] will mean the consolidation of the social change in Peru and will show the nation's international creditors that the Peruvian Government is not isolated from its people and that it has their support.

He made an appeal to the Peruvian people to defend the government and vote for the APRA candidates as a means to consolidate the struggle to put the fatherland back on its feet and strengthen a nationalist and democratic government which takes the necessary steps to find a historic solution to the national problems.

The crowd had previously participated in a meeting held in front of the APRA premises to close the electoral campaign, during which Jorge Del Castillo -- candidate for the mayoralty of Lima -- spoke. The crowd then marched along various streets in downtown Lima until they reached the Plaza de Armas.

Speaking from a balcony of the Government Palace, Garcia announced that he will vote for candidate Jorge del Castillo and made an appeal to all the Peruvians to think before they cast their vote, to commit themselves to the reconstruction of the country and the achievement of national development.

He went on to say that whatever the result may be, we will continue to strive to keep Peru free from foreign domination, for economic reconstruction, for democracy, for freedom of expression and participation.

Election Eve Violence

PY082027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1434 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Nov (EFE) -- On the eve of the municipal elections in Peru, several violent incidents which resulted in the deaths of three policemen have been reported around the country.

According to reports today, 40 presumed members of the Maoist Shining Path attacked two police stations in Huatasani and Capachica, killing three civil guardsmen. These attacks occurred last night in Puno Department that borders Bolivia, and one in which violence is mounting. One hour before the attacks, the Shining Path terrorists entered the town of Chupa, where they blew up the city hall. Two attacks were carried out in Puno, one against the car of the leader of a local cooperative, and another against the Andina University administration building. There was some damage, but no victims.

In the city of Ayacucho, southeast Peru, attacks with explosives were launched against the residences of United Left member Fermin Asparrent, and APRA member Francisco Munoz. Both Asparrent and Munoz are candidates in the municipal elections to be held tomorrow, Sunday, 9 November. These attacks caused damage, but no victims were reported.

Last night Lima, the capital of Peru, was the site of several terrorist attacks. Three bank offices, two in Surco district and one in the Surquillo district, were attacked with explosives, damaging doors and windows. The terrorist also attacked a police van and apparently injured two policemen.

Police defused a bomb that had been planted in the residence of Government Director Jesus Guzman. They also seized three red flags that had been hoisted in San Isidro and on the streets of the Comas and San Martin de Porres districts. The violent acts in Lima were attributed to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

OPPOSITION REJECTS EARLY ELECTIONS AS 'UNTIMELY'

PY081654 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0830 GMT 8 Nov 86

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Nov (EFE) -- The main opposition leaders in Uruguay have agreed to reject, for being "untimely," the early congressional elections being sought by the government and its party as a solution to the political situation.

The disagreements between the government and the opposition arose after Congress refused to approve an amnesty for the military men who violated human rights during the de facto government and after a consensus was not reached to approve the budget report for the first year of democracy after 12 years of government without budgets. The fact the government would face problems was more than obvious the day the election results were announced: President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's Colorado Party won only 14 of the 30 Senate seats and 41 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

After the 2 years of "governability" promised by the National [Blanco] Party, the main opposition party, relations have deteriorated to the point where one government spokesman has described the situation as "an unprecedented political crisis."

President Sanguinetti has met with the ministers, legislators, and mayors of his party to ask for the dissolution of Congress and new parliamentary elections within 8 weeks, as stipulated by the Constitution.

Opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, however, has said that "I do not believe the government will dissolve the chambers," expressing the opinion this is only "a rhetorical move" by the government. The president of the Blanco Party added: "I do not think the government party is willing to run the risk losing the narrow margin now enabling it to veto" (legislative measures). Ferreira Aldunate expressed his opinion that "midterm elections for any government always mean, in all the countries of the world, a loss of voters for the majority party."

Ferreira Aldunate stressed that the dissolution of Congress does not depend on the government, "but rather on a decision by the chambers themselves" to censure a minister or the cabinet. For this to occur, the Constitution requires a majority, which would presuppose an agreement between at least two parties because of the distribution of the seats in Congress.

The opposition leader said that elections 2 years after those that put an end to over a decade of military rule "would not do the country any good and would work us up about legislative elections that do not resolve anything at all."

General Liber Seregni, president of the leftist Broad Front coalition, has voiced an opinion similar to Ferreira Aldunate's. Seregni stressed that the dissolution of Congress requires the consent of the opposition, because it is a power vested in the Chambers.

Government sources have said that President Sanguinetti thinks "the obstacles that have been put in the way of his administration, particularly regarding the question of human rights and the rendering of account on the budget, make it very difficult to govern." The same sources said that next week there may be at least a partial solution to the situation, if a meeting between Sanguinetti and Ferreira Aldunate ends successfully.

If there is a failure to reach a minimum agreement that makes it possible for the government to act, the Colorado Party has publicly announced through its legislators that "the only way to resolve the issue is to consult the people through parliamentary elections."

Colorado Senator Americo Ricaldoni has stated that his party is optimistic that it will win the 50 percent of the seats necessary to govern.

COURT ISSUES RESOLUTION ON FORMER COMMANDERS

PY070235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2241 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Supreme Court has closed the case involving former President Juan Maria Bordaberry and has transferred to the criminal courts the cases of retired General Hugo Chiappe Posse and retired Brigadier Jose Perez Caldas, former Army and Air Force commanders in chief, respectively.

Lorenzo Rovira, a deputy from the leftist Broad Front coalition has charged that Bordaberry and the former commanders violated the Constitution. Rovira leveled the charge before the Supreme Court.

On 27 June 1973, Bordaberry, Chiappe Posse, and Perez Caldas signed a decree that amounted to a coup and that led to the "de facto government" that later [words indistinct]. The Supreme Court decision, made on 20 October, was made public today. It states that "the Supreme Court can try to punish those who have been dismissed from their posts following an impeachment (loss of immunity), but this is not the case of the former president."

The resolution states that the court "is not empowered to adjudicate in this case," and that it orders "the immediate closure of the case" (against Bordaberry) and the transfer of the other cases to the criminal courts. The former commanders appealed the decision on the grounds that "the charges involve military crimes, and when a military man is charged with violating both military and civil laws, he must be judged by the military courts."

The Supreme Court is expected to issue a resolution on the conflict over jurisdiction between the civil and military courts in connection with 35 lawsuits filed against military men charged with human rights violations during the almost 12 years of de facto government.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ARRIVAL OF NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA091310 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Improvement of Relations Is an Unpostponable Task"]

[Text] The arrival in our country of a new U.S. ambassador raises expectations for the improvement of bilateral relations, which have reached a high level of deterioration that could bring about serious consequences if it is not halted.

The new U.S. ambassador, who presented his credentials a few days ago, insists that the well-known Simpson-Rodino Bill "will have positive effects because it will give more dignity to Mexican workers going to the United States." We must want until the drafting of regulations that put the bill into effect are finalized to see how the bill will be enforced. For the time being, there is still doubt about the advantages afforded to immigrants without identification papers.

The attitude of the new U.S. representative in our country, Charles J. Pilliod, who seems to be interested in improving bilateral relations, stands out. At least that is what he told the press and then reaffirmed before Senator Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, president of the Senate's Grand Commission. It is obvious that this task will require all his time and the most of his ability.

Our bilateral relations have suffered serious setbacks in the past 3 years. It is undeniable that the neighboring country's media has insisted on pointing out the negative aspects of Mexico without seeking a balance by mentioning our numerous positive aspects as well. In addition, certain White House actions have been hostile to our government; they have prompted us to send protest notes. These situations reflect the degree of deterioration reached in the relations between our two governments.

The enactment of the Simpson-Rodino Bill and the tax on Mexican petroleum purchased by our U.S. customers are in keeping with this hostility. However, Pilliod insists that the Reagan administration "is prudent." So far, there has been no evidence of such prudence, although it is expected that the appointment of former Ambassador Gavin's successor will be beneficial to both nations.

This hope is justified in the face of the good sense displayed by the new ambassador. His visit to the Senate reflects political skill, and his statements to the press contrast with the hostility permanently displayed by his predecessor toward the press. He said that his "most important objective" is to improve bilateral relations significantly: This is a commitment that he is obliged to fulfill and maintain throughout.

His statement that the Reagan administration is interested in involving the Mexican Government in all laws and regulations to be enacted following the approval of the Simpson-Rodino Bill also raises healthy expectations. It is advisable that Mexico become involved, at least to ensure that there will be in fact no mass deportations of people without identification papers and to ensure that their physical integrity and human rights are respected.

It is an essential and unpostponable task to improve bilateral relations significantly because we are nations that will always have to coexist with each other: it is preferable to do so and to avoid the need for unjustified pressure from the most powerful country in the world toward a neighbor that only wants respect for and understanding of its struggle to upgrade living conditions for its people and its political system.

DEA SHOULD 'OBSERVE,' NOT EXCEED AUTHORITY

PA091330 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 86 pp 21, 24

[By Manuel Ponce]

[Text] The Mexican Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission stated that the foreign drug enforcement agents misinterpret and distort their duties in our country.

Likewise, the commission announced that in an attempt to prevent future bilateral problems, as in the case of DEA agent Victor Cortez, the agents will be assigned a status, and specific sanctions will be established for those who exceed their authority.

The commission also stated that the struggle against drug trafficking in our country is the exclusive duty of Mexicans, and clarified that the presence of these people [drug enforcement agents] in our territory, some of whom have diplomatic status, is to observe and to receive or provide information that could be useful in the struggle against this problem.

During a news conference -- in which the attitude of some North American sectors that have tried to ignore the efforts put forth by the Mexican authorities in their struggle against drug trafficking was criticized -- Senator Celso Humberto Delgado Ramirez stressed that the United States is not doing its best to fight the use of drugs. The senator stressed that the United States is not acting in accord with international feelings.

The senator went on to say that we have even met with open opposition in some cases. In this regard, he said that, while the international community condemns this crime "as a crime against humankind," there are some regions in the neighboring northern country where there is a strong movement to legalize the production, possession, and consumption of drugs.

Regarding the presence of foreign agents in the struggle against drugs in our country, the senator said that in an attempt to prevent future problems like the one caused by the arrest of DEA agent Victor Cortez, the Senate is drafting a treaty that will include guidelines establishing the status and duties of these officials.

In doing so, the senator added, we seek to establish some type of punishment for any of these persons who may exceed their authority.

Delgado Ramirez stated that he is aware of the requests, claims, and charges presented by civic organizations, political parties, and businessmen in the northern area of the country. They are asking for implementation of "procrastinating" measures [medidas de "tortuguismo"] similar to those practiced by the North American authorities along the border with the excuse of struggling against drug trafficking.

OPPOSITION PARTIES PRESENT PLANS FOR REFORM

PA091404 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[By Peter Kultenbrouwer]

[Text] Five opposition parties from across the political spectrum joined together Tuesday to propose their own electoral reforms, denouncing as "insufficient" reforms presented Monday by President Miguel de la Madrid.

In a bill read in the Chamber of Deputies by National Action Party (PAN) Deputy Gonzalo Altamirano Dimas, the opposition said the Constitution should prohibit political parties from using national symbols or incorporating unions and popular groups into their structure.

The proposals were aimed squarely at the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which uses the national colors -- green, white and red -- and bases its power on the support of unions, campesino groups and white-collar organizations.

The parties proposing the reform included the right-wing PAN and Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), and the left-wing Mexican Unified Socialist Party (PSUM), Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) and Mexican Workers Party (PMT).

The Chamber also heard the text Tuesday of De la Madrid's reform proposal, which would give the opposition parties more representation and provides an elected legislative body for the Federal District.

"It's an insufficient advance," Altimirano said of the proposal. "It could have been more profound."

The presidential and opposition proposals both deal with reforming the way representatives are elected to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and revising the bodies that oversee elections and decide election disputes.

The basic difference is the PRI's perception that a majority party protected by law is necessary to make Mexico's political system stable, and that the government should have control over the election process itself.

Currently there are 400 deputies. 300 are elected directly in their districts throughout the country, and 100 are appointed by proportional representation.

In practice, this has given the PRI 300 deputies and each of the eight opposition parties a share of the remaining 100 seats.

In the bill read today, De la Madrid proposed adding 100 deputies to the Chamber and electing 200 of the 500 deputies by proportional representation. The "majority party" would be forbidden to hold more than 70 percent of the seats in the Chamber. However, even if the majority party -- which has been the PRI since 1929 -- received less than half the nation's votes, it would always maintain control of the Chamber of Deputies.

The opposition fundamentally opposes this condition. "He (the president) says this is to maintain a 'stable majority, '[no closing quotation mark as published] said Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, PSUM head in the Chamber. "But a stable majority is made on the basis of laws. This throws the relations of forces in the country out of balance."

The opposition parties proposed that all deputies win election by proportional representation, meaning each party would be represented in the Chamber by deputies according to the percentage of votes it receives nationwide.

The opposition also denounced as a misuse of resources an expansion in the number of deputies.

Martinez Verdugo supported some parts of the president's proposal, including creation of an electoral tribunal to replace the Supreme Court as arbiter of election disputes. He also applauded tighter proposed restrictions on campaign spending, although he lamented that they do not include sanctions against government officials who divert government money to political campaigns.

"The main part of the expenditure of the PRI in its camapaigns comes from the government" Martinez said.

The president's other main proposal, to change the composition of the Federal Electoral Commission, will make things worse than they are now, opposition deputies said.

Currently the commission, which organizes, runs and tallies results of elections, is composed of the secretary of the interior (gobernacion), a deputy, a senator, a public notary and a representative of each political party. Each has one vote.

Martinez said the first four support the PRI, and by picking up votes with the small pro-government parties, the PRI can control the commission.

The revised commission would have the same composition, but only the three largest parties would have a vote.

"The basis of government control of elections is the Federal Electoral Commission," Martinez said. "The proposal is worse than the existing system. [no closing quotation mark as published]

The opposition also discounted smaller changes offered by the president, like translucent ballot boxes.

DRAFT UN RESOLUTION ON EL SALVADOR DEFENDED

PA071407 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 17

[By Lilian Jimenez]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta have described the Mexican Government as "disrespectful, tendentious, and meddlesome" because Mexico, together with other countries, presented a draft resolution that was handed to the UN Human Rights Commission. Mexico and Peru, supported by Algeria, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, asked all states to abstain from meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador and to continue promoting the peace dialogue between the government and the guerrilla movement.

In the face of this proposal to ease tension presented by these five countries, the Salvadoran Government reacted with indignation. It attacked Mexico by making ironic comments about its most recent elections.

First, political comparisons between two countries with very different realities are not possible. El Salvador is a country at war. In fact one of the reasons why political parties together with the people resorted to the armed struggle was because electoral frauds were repeatedly committed for half a century in violation of all liberties. The frustration of the people was great in the face of brutal repression and unmet needs. Elections were no longer useful in resolving problems in El Salvador.

Today, after the earthquake, the crisis in Salvadoran society is more evident. Political common sense indicates that the crisis has turned into a more serious problem. Thus, there is nothing more just, correct, and humane than Mexico's proposal. However, the Salvadoran Government insists on maintaining its aberrant idea of continuing the war and preventing a dialogue that the people and its organizations want. In such conditions, the government will not be able to face the consequences of the earthquake to resolve the problems of the most affected. The masses will continue their just struggle.

As for Mexico's international policy, the Salvadoran Government is totally uninformed about it. Mexico has always been present at international forums supporting efforts to achieve peace. Its international policy responds to a social movement carried out by the Mexican people against the outrages of dictatorships. Therefore, Mexico's draft resolution regarding El Salvador, which was handed to the UN Human Rights Commission, is neither whimsical nor tendentious as Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said. Mexico's international policy is historical and legitimate.

USSR DIPLOMAT UNDERSCORES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

FL071411 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has indicated that the United States needs to be more open regarding nuclear disarmament and the non-militarization of peace. He underscored that the situation in Nicaragua has turned more and more serious in the last few days because of foreign superpowers' wishes not to allow that country to develop normally. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SEIZED -- Soldiers of the 5th Military Zone in Chihuahua have seized 8 tons of marijuana, arrested 30 drug traffickers, and requisitioned weapons and vehicles as part of a military operation called Winning Plan [Plan Ganador]. The soldiers also destroyed 50 hectares of marijuana and poppy plants at a ranch known as "Charamusca" some 120 km from Chihuahua. It was estimated that the marijuana seized had an estimated drug market value of 830 million pesos. The 30 arrested drug traffickers said they had worked at the ranch until a few days ago. Moreover, the soldiers said that the camp had been operating for 6 years. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Nov p 6 PA]

COLUMNIST BRANDS CITIZENS' SUFFRAGE 'WORTHLESS'

PA062246 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 4

["Mirror of the Times" column by Jose M. Faundes: "Mr Arthur Davis, or The Elections"]

[Text] Mr Davis, U.S. ambassador to Panama, has great hopes that in our country there will be correct and clean elections unlike the horrible and shameless fraud of May 1984. He said there should really be democracy in the Republic and its institutions. He also made other courageous remarks that annoyed those who have played with the fatherland, who have deteriorated its image, who have involved it in the most enormous scandals and subjected it to ridicule, and who are against having the state be led by the most decent and rational people of our isthmus. The diplomat also said the National Guard [as published] must occupy the position inherent to its functions and not be the center of all the wrongdoings, vices, and excesses that have taken place from the Torrijist era to the current times of the false "revolutionary process in question."

Mr Davis, your aspiration is noble and well-intentioned but we repeat, no one, absolutely no one believes in elections in Panama as long as the military, in union with their acolytes, continues at the helm of the state machinery; as long as there is an Electoral Tribunal comprised of members of the parties that support those who have disfigured the face of the nation, placing it on the lowest rung that any Panamanian ever imagined; as long as there is no correction of the conduct and arrogance of those who couldn't care less about the judicial and legislative branches; and as long as the executive is tied to a military umbilical cord as was proudly and shamelessly proclaimed by the person who replaced Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who was removed by the military. That person and the people throughout the country know that suffrage in the country is worthless and represents nothing and you should already be aware of the proof. Three distinguished citizens of your country, among them former Ambassador Jack Vaughn, saw with their own eyes what was done with the May 1984 elections when the opposition was winning everywhere against the progovernment horde despite all the resources and tricks that were used.

No, Mr Davis, no elections. First, a total change of this system and then the holding of elections.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Swiss Ambassador Johann Bucher and Canadian Ambassador Stanley Edward Chooch presented their credentials to the Panamanian Government recently. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p A-4 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS NICARAGUAN BORDER 'ZONE'

PA080322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Ciudad Quesada, Costa Rica, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron announced today that a militarized zone will be established along the Nicaraguan border to prevent "mishaps," given the imminent increase of the war in that country.

During a tour of the San Carlos region on the Nicaraguan border, Minister Garron announced a special surveillance plan that includes strict control of the Costa Rican civilian population living in the border area. Garron explained that, from now on, access to these border towns "is not prohibited, but it is restricted," and the local inhabitants must request a special identity card to travel around. "They must know the Costa Rican police's passwords [claves] which authorize any activity before leaving or entering their communities; and they must also report their departure and arrival dates in advance," the official explained.

Upon justifying the border militarization plan, Minister Garron said: "It is logical to foresee an increase in the Nicaraguan war," during the next few days, given that the United States has approved $100 million in aid for the "contras."

Garron alerted the population in San Carlos about the risks this situation implies for Costa Rica, and urged the people living along the border to abide by the measures which President Osca Arias' government adopts in this context.

"The border with Nicaragua is a red zone, and we must discipline our troops and civilian population, to avoid shootouts and major mishaps," he said.

During his visit to San Carlos, Garron confirmed that a command post will soon be established in Ciudad Quesada, 100 km north of San Jose, with 75 civil policemen. He also announced the transfer of a Costa Rican Government military communications center to that town.

Ministry Reports EPS Incident

PA071452 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] There has been a new incursion into Costa Rican territory by the EPS. The incursion and an exchange of gunfire did not cause any casulaties. The incident occurred near Conventillos. The Public Security Ministry reported that yesterday morning, a Civil Policy patrol saw three individuals wearing EPS uniforms 300 meters inside Costa Rican territory. The Sandinists were apparently going to talk with individuals aboard a yellow Costa Rican boat near the beach.

According to the Public Security Ministry, Manuel Palacios, the chief of the Costa Rican patrol, fired shots in the air and the individuals on the boat moved toward the open sea in Costa Rican waters. Five more EPS soldiers subsequently appeared and they opened fire on the Civil Police patrol, which returned the fire but without causing any casualties. After this, the EPS members returned to Nicaraguan territory, and since then there have been no further incidents.

EL SALVADOR

DELEGATES PREPARE FOR ICJ MEETING WITH HONDURAS

PA081727 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Honduran and Salvadoran delegations will be appearing at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] on 12 December for a hearing on the border differences that exist between their two nations. This was announced by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta at a news conference. Honduras and El Salvador have maintained a land and sea border controversy for over a century. The dispute is over 469 square km.

In July 1969, the armies of the two countries engaged in a war that lasted 100 hours. Migratory and border problems were the origin of that war. On 25 May [year not given], during a presidential summit meeting in Guatemala, the two Central American nations committed themselves to taking the border dispute to the ICJ. The document to be presented to the ICJ includes the terms under which both Honduras and El Salvador will present their demands. Ten months after having jointly presented this document, El Salvador will present to the ICJ the first report. The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry is already doing research and preparing documents to back this report.

Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta has explained that this effort includes the analyses of documents, the selection of literal proof, and the collection of historic evidence to support the Salvadoran position.

HONDURAS

ROSENTHAL BLAMES U.S. CONGRESS FOR 'LOST' AID

PA071257 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Honduran Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal today said the $300 million the United States would give its allies in Central America, along with the aid package of $100 million for the Nicaraguan contras, "has been lost." Rosenthal blamed the "loss" on U.S. congressional "mistakes" in not approving the delivery of the aid on time.

Sources close to President Jose Azcona have told AFP the president was expecting a larger portion of the aid for Honduras, some $90 million, while Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala would receive the remaining portion.

Rosenthal said "the aid has been lost and it would be very difficult to recover it, although the Reagan administration promised that in January it will send the same proposal to the House of Representatives." However, Democratic senators passed a motion more than a month ago to send $200 million out of that $300 million to the Philippines, but this action has not been taken. Rosenthal said Reagan's defeat in the legislative elections, in which Democrats will take control of the Senate, "could imply an increase in economic aid, and that is what Honduras really needs." Rosenthal said both Republicans and Democrats agree on this point, because "they are really interested in the survival of democracy in Central America."

Presidential Designate Rosenthal said Reagan will not change his policy towards Central America, but he warned "it will be difficut to approve more aid for the Nicaraguan contras."

In that case, he said, "perhaps the contras will fight in Nicaragua without aid, because now they are too fat and well fed and do not want to fight." The contras maintain important camps in the eastern department of El Paraiso and they have occupied an air base in El Aguacate, Olancho Department, according to reports from townfolk that are not officially acknowledged.

Rosenthal said Reagan "has maintained a very firm stance regarding Central American and, usually, people of a certain age refuse to change their positions. I doubt he will change it."

EDITORIAL ADDRESSES ARRIVAL OF NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA071719 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 7

[Editorial: "New U.S. Ambassador"]

[Text] After the abrupt change in the U.S. Embassy in Honduras wth the dismissal of Ambassador John Ferch (who did not even complete 1 year in his post), who was fired without any consideration, Washington has sent a new envoy in the person of Mr Everett Briggs.

A new period of U.S.-Honduran relations is beginning, and it is the right moment to put together certain thoughts about these ties which have many times been burdened with situations of tension and which have been characterized by a volatile and difficult evolution. This is an evolution that has not always included complete agreement when it comes to defining the national interest of the big power and that of the small country, which is fighting to build a democratic society and pull out of the underdevelopment overwheliming it.

Washington and Tegucigalpa are occuping a common place in this stage of contemporary history. It is a special relation of security due to the fact a band that follows Soviet orders assumed office in Nicaragua, and this has resulted in a climate of somber expectations in Central America. This has also caused fear and concern about the future of peace and freedom in the region.

At this point, the United States and Honduras are both basically concerned about the effect that Managua's Leninist regime may have on the future.

But there is not always agreement on the specific and everyday way to understand this reality, as well as the means to deal with it.

But when disagreements appear on this matter (such as that which arose when Tegucigalpa refused, during President Suazo's time, to permit the unloading of a plane full of supplies for the anticommunist guerrillas), sensitive issues are raised, and this is exactly where we need to make the first suggestion to the new ambassador: It is important that the Americans have enough tact to respect the Honduran people and their government if the alliance determined by the geopolitical threat and supported by common democratic ideals is to prevail.

We will not repeat the story of "The Ugly American" which was published in previous decades. We will also not stress -- because it is anachronistic -- the serious mistakes made by Washington in the past when it insisted on backing infamous tyrannies that mistreated their people and committed all kinds of abuses and excesses.

If we note, as something very important, that a priority for Hondurans must be the establishment and defense of what we could rightfully call the basic national objective: the defense of the fatherland. [sentence as published]

It is our duty to be loyal to this objective. If we have to become allies of a big power to make this approach pertinent and advisable, then we must establish that alliance. But such an alliance must be constantly assessed so it can be supported only to the extent that it effectively benefits our country's goals.

Honduras is not the first state that has received U.S. protection. At this time, such a rich country as Japan is under Washington's umbrella, and the same can be said about the FRG, South Korea, and even countries like Spain and Greece with Social Democratic governments. There is no reason for shame in establishing alliances. The unfortunate thing would be if the alliances were made solely to benefit one of the sides while the other side was totally harmed.

Ambassador Briggs will have a difficult time because what is taking place in the northern triangle of Central America and the violent conflicts that are shaking Nicaragua are very delicate issues that have the potential for unpredictable explosions. Therefore, he should take care not to play the aggressive role of a proconsul, but, on the contrary, he should give evidence that -- as the carreer diplomat that he is -- he has a keen sensitivity to understand (and respect) the values, beliefs, and interests of Hondurans.

With the pressures of the current juncture, this will not be an easy task. From the intergovernmental antagonisms in Washington to the consequences of the war of democratic resistance against totalitarianism in Nicaragua, there are enough elements to place any ambassador in a real tight spot.

However, this is where the real challenge lies: In doing his job well, with sensitivity, tact, and decency in understanding the interests of the other side, a small but dignified country that, despite all the derogatory headlines in the U.S. press, has desires, values, and beliefs linked to the great democratic tradition of the West and to the desires for freedom of such men as Bolivar, Morazan, and others of a similar stripe.

U.S. foreign policy has greatly developed. It has changed for the better. This is seen in the fall of Marcos and Duvalier as well as in the struggle against other tyrants of both the extreme right and those of Soviet leanings. This changing of the guard can be highly positive...or greatly destructive.

The difference berween one extreme and the other will depend on the talent, tact, and sensitivity of the new ambassador. We hope he will be able to meet the challenge, because the success of his mission might be decisive for the future of liberty both in Honduras as well as in the rest of Central America...and even in his own country.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESS OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA081913 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1537 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Proclamation" of the FSLN National Directorate read by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca at Carlos Fonseca Plaza in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on call for 1-minute of silence] On this 25th anniversary of the FSLN and 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos, we want to express special thanks for the presence and the vibrant, vigorous, and combative words of our brother, Captain Thomas Sankara [president of Burkina Fasso], who has flown all night from far-away Africa to be here with us this morning for the celebration of this occasion. [applause]

We also want to express thanks for the presence of hundreds of delegates from various parties who have also come to our country to express their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

On these days when we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos, everyone has been giving accounts of their actions in the factories, production centers, rural areas, schools, and ministries. Everyone has been giving accounts of their actions. Because there can be no exceptions here, today the National Directorate also comes to give account of its actions to its unquestionable chief: the Nicaraguan people. [applause] [passage omitted on history of FSLN struggle]

Nicaraguan brothers, brothers of the world: In the historic program of the FSLN of 1969 [as heard], signed by Carlos Fonseca, the FSLN proclaimed the popular guerrilla struggle. We can proudly say 25 years later that the people raised their fists and multiplied from the banks of the Patuca to the barricades that were triumphantly erected in the Managua neighborhoods during the final insurrection. The FSLN proclaimed people's power. After 25 years, the armed and organized people makes that commitment a reality.

People's power is the 5,763 unions in the cities and the rural areas with more than 248,000 members. People's power is the 485,000 citizens organized in the Sandinist Defense Committees. People's power is the 2,124 cooperatives and the 110,000 peasants organized in the UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen]. People's power is the youths, artists, technicians, professionals, journalists, craftsmen, women, and children organized in the creative process of the revolution. People's power is the consultation of the people regarding the new education and the open town council meetings in which more than 100,000 Nicaraguan were consulted about the draft constitution. It is also the consultations on the draft of the autonomy project for the Atlantic Coast. People's power is Face the People programs, which in hundreds of meetings have led to the participation of 165,000 Nicaraguans in a direct dialogue with the revolutionary government. People's power is the first free elections, held in Nicaragua in 1984 with the pluralistic participation of seven political parties and which resulted in a resounding and unquestionable victory for the FSLN. People's power is the national constituent assembly. People's power is the revolutionary government.

The FSLN proclaimed a special plan for the Atlantic Coast, a region that has had the greatest abandonment. After 25 years, the nationalization of the natural resources was necessary to improve the living conditions of the Atlantic Coast communities. The retirement benefits for miners; construction of roads, bridges, and houses; electrification; reforestation; medical attention; and billingual education in 182 new schools are concrete actions that go along with the autonomy project for the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, creoles, garifonos, and mestizos who live in that region.

This year, Rio San Juan Department was declared a land free of landless peasants, and in 1987 we plan to declare it a land free of illiteracy. [applause]

The FSLN proclaimed land for the peasants. After 25 years, the agrarian reform has distributed 2,626,428 manzanas, which is equivalent to 31 percent of the exploitable land. This has benefited 97,017 families, and extended to more than 500,000 people. To this must be added 1.4 million manzanas from the people's ownership sector. This totals more than 4 million manzanas affected by agrarian reform since the triumph of the revolution.

The FSLN had proclaimed no more exploitation and misery. After 25 years, labor and social conditions have been transformed in the cities and rural areas. Social security benefits 318,716 workers, and protects 1,120,700 Nicaraguans under diverse programs. Health and education have been multiplied to attend to the people under a new philosophy that fights the commercialization of those services.

The FSLN had proclaimed the liberation of women. After 25 years, women have won the right to liberation with their own effort, directly participating in the struggle against the system of imperialist domination that discriminated and discrminates against women. [applause] Today, women participate with the same rights as men in the tasks of defense and production. Today, women are people's combatants, wielding rifles in defense of the revolution while constituting 42 percent of the economically active population in the cities and 35 percent of the agricultural workers. There has been progress in judicial matters, establishing shared parental authority. There has also been progress in repealing old laws that discriminated against women. Nevertheless, the main battle is still being waged. There is progress in making men aware so women's rights will become fully and integrally recognized.

The FSLN has proclaimed administrative honesty. After 25 years, in the struggle against corruption, disorder, and irresponsibility -- which as a negative legacy of the past is still present in the institutions of the people -- the comptrollership general of the Republic has carried out 2,081 audits and has found civil liability in 318 cases. One must point out the honesty and efficiency of the ministers of the people who, through their examples, contribute to the battle to eradicate those vices of the past. A real ideological battle has also been waged to improve and increase labor productivity in the cities and the rural areas. In this battle, one of the objectives of the unions is to observe good use and conservation of the people's assets and greater discipline at work.

The FSLN had proclaimed a patriotic people's army. After 25 years, the EPS is the successor of the army that defended the national sovereignty and emerged from the FSLN guerrilla combatants. The EPS is the center for the military mobilization of the armed people for the defense of the nation. The people in the Patriotic Military Service, in the reserve infantry battalions, and in the Sandinist People's Militias, joined in battle with the organs of the Interior Ministry, have become the fundamental instrument to confront and defeat the mercenary forces directed, organized, and financed by the U.S. Government and to organize all the people so they can be ready to face, resist, and defeat a possible military intervention by the Yankee troops.

The FSLN had proclaimed a revolution in culture and education. After 25 years, illiteracy has been reduced from 50.3 percent to 12.9 percent, and we continue to work to eradicate it. Student enrollment has reached 926,000, 100 percent more than in 1978. A total of 1,100 new schools have been built and 15.4 percent of the national budget is allocated to education. The most diverse artistic expressions have been promoted and multiplied. The people have had the opportunity to express themselves in the cultural field without any restrictions of their creative capacity.

The FSLN had proclaimed respect for religious beliefs. After 25 years, we see that in an enriching experience, believers and nonbelievers joined the FSLN, including priests who fell in combat against the Somozist tyranny. With the revolutionary triumph, priests and believers and nonbelievers joined the revolutionary government. In 1986, the religious schools will be receiving 733.2 million cordobas in state subsidies.

The Catholic Church, which before the triumph had 162 parishes, today has 178 parishes. Before the triumph, it has 293 priests; it now has 430. Before the triumph, it had 54 religious congregations; it now has 82. Before the triumph, it had 549 members of religious orders; it currently has 856. Before the triumph, it had two seminaries; now it has eight. There are 85 Protestant churches now; before the triumph, there were 46. There are now more than 2,000 evangelical pastors; before the triumph, there were 1,500. There is no religious persecution. In revolutionary Nicaragua, we respect religious practices and popular traditions. [applause]

The FSLN had proclaimed the abolition of the treaty [not further identified]. The FSLN has proclaimed an independent foreign policy. After 25 years, we have relations with all countries of the world willing to have relations with us in the framework of mutual respect. We defend a foreign policy based on respect for international law. We are nonaligned. On 19 July, we became members of the Nonaligned Movement. We defend the eights of sovereignty, self-determination, and independence of the people.

The FSLN had proclaimed the abolition of the Chamorro-Bryan treaty. Twenty-five years later, we have done more than that. We have abolished forever imperialist domination over Nicaragua and we have recovered sovereignty, national integrity, and self-determination. These are rights we have defended firmly and that we will continue defending with the unbending spirit of Rigoberto, Sandino, and Carlos.

The FSLN had proclaimed a popular Central American unity. Twenty-five years later, we have been promoting peace in Central America and have backed the idea of creating a Central American parliament. We are vigorously struggling at the side of the Central American people against the U.S. policy of promoting a fratricidal war in Central America to dominate and to enslave our people.

The FSLN had called for solidarity among the people. Twenty-five years later, we have expressed our solidarity consistently with people who in Asia, Africa, and Latin America struggle for common objectives, expecially for peace. Nicaragua, which has received and receives solidarity, will not spare resources when the time comes for reciprocating in favor of just causes, self-determination, sovereignty, and national political and economic independence. The same principle applies in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism, apartheid, and all forms of domination and exploitation.

The FSLN had proclaimed respect for martyrs. After 25 years; we have cultivated the veneration of heroes and martyrs who fell in the liberation struggle and who continue to give their lives or parts of their bodies, when they become handicapped, victims of the war in this new phase when yankee imperialism tries to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution. We have cultivated this type of respect as a vital element of our revolution and our morale!

Brothers from Nicaragua and from other parts of the world: Peace is still demanding huge efforts from mankind. Peace is needed to stop the arms buildup and place more resources at the service of man to face hunger and open the doors of development to countries impoverished by an unjust international economic order that is nothing but an economic tool of the hegemonist policy of the U.S. rulers.

The Soviet Union, through CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, presented in Reykjavik proposals that have the objective of producing a radical weapons reduction and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The U.S. Government, in an act of arrogance and lack of realism, has responded to this with nuclear explosions, thus assuming an attitude that defies both reason and the vital interests of mankind, including the U.S. people. Nicaragua, like the entire international community, acknowledges the extraordinary efforts of the Soviet Union in favor of safeguarding peace. [applause]

When we speak of peace, we have to speak of the international economic crisis. Economics, commercial prices, and foreign debt policies are all part of one and the same problem that requires for its resolution a new and truly just international economic order.

Peace is still demanding the eradication of the racist apartheid regime of South Africa, compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, and a halt to actions against the Frontline States. Peace demands punishment for the shameful regime of South Africa, which is responsible for the death of our brother, Samora Machel. Peace demands that we continue struggling at the side of our African brothers until we secure the liberty of Nelson Mandela and all South African people. [applause]

Peace continues to demand respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentina, which is a victim of the British Government's clawing attempts to usurp the Malvinas territory. It is also now trying to steal Argentina's territorial waters.

Nicaragua once again confirms its solidarity with the people and Government of Argentina, with a firm willingness to accompany them in all actions they may decide upon until the expulsion of the extracontinental invaders is achieved and the Malvinas are fully recovered. [applause]

Peace continues to demand the liberation of the Chilean people who are heroically struggling today against the military dictatorship imposed by the imperialists after the assassination of Companero President Salvador Allende. [applause]

Peace continues to demand the peaceful solution of the Salvadoran conflict, where the heroic Salvadoran people, through the FMLN-FDR, are struggling and have made specific proposals to hold a serious dialogue to save the Salvadoran people from more sorrow and suffering. [applause]

Peace continues to demand the peace-keeping efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups, as well as a dignified and respectful attitude regarding international law by the Central American leaders so they will not become instruments of a suicidal policy.

Peace for the Palestinian people and the Saharan people. Peace for the Syrian people. Peace between Iran and Iraq , brothers involved in a fratricidal war. Reunification and peace for the brother Korean people, as Companero Kim Il-song has demanded. Peace for the Panamanian people through compliance with the treaties promoted by General Omar Torrijos. Peace so that the embargo on Cuba may end and Guantanamo can return to its legitimate owner -- the Cuban people. Peace so that Puerto Rico may become independent, free, and sovereign. Peace and security for all peoples on earth is an urgent need to preserve the future of mankind. It is for all these causes of mankind that the FSLN has struggled, struggles, and will continue to struggle. [applause]

Nicaraguan brothers, world brothers: Because we wanted peace we struggled and overthrew the regime characterized by injustice and abuse of freedom, in other words, the imperialist domination through the Somozist tyranny. Because we love peace, we have been building a new society based on bpolitical pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment, and promoting a broad and flexible policy of national unity. Because we are people of peace, we are shedding blood to defend the right to life of the Nicaraguan people who are victims of the illegal, aggressive, prepotent, and immoral policy of the U.S. rulers.

The war has already caused 35,344 casualties among those Nicaraguans who defend the revolution and those Nicaraguans involved in the counterrevolutionary activities directed by the U.S. Government through the Somozist guards.

The cost of the war for the Nicaraguan economy is $2,821 billion, resulting from direct actions by the mercenaries and the imperialist embargo, as well as overall effects on the gross domestic product.

Once again, the United States, disregarding the International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruling and the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, is violating the international legal order and promoting state terrorism. The U.S. rulers who speak of crusades against terrorism and drug trafficking -- they are like white sepulchers -- are today the biggest drug traffickers on earth, taking the drug of terrorism to Angola, to Libya, to Grenada, and to Nicaragua. Drug traffickers are characterized by people with aircraft, the destination and origin of which are unknown. The CIA does this when it hires planes from third parties to traffic in death against Nicaragua. Drug traffickers have clandestine airstrips and drop drugs from the planes when they reach the destination point. The CIA has done this. It has clandestine airstrips in Ilopango Airport in El Salvador and El Aguacate in Honduras. Through a Ghost company it built an airstrip in Nicoya, Costa Rica.

The CIA did this when it dropped its drug of death. That is, the materials used by the mercenaries to place mines and to fire on the road, killing or mutilating children, women and elderly people. The last plane of the CIA drug traffickers, downed by the people's weapons, resulted in two North Americans being killed and one captured.

We will continue to down the CIA planes with the anti-aircraft weapons taken up by the people. [applause]

The International Court of Justice condemned the U.S. Government. The UN Security Council and the General Assembly demanded that the U.S. Government abide by the court ruling. The Nonaligned Movement was clear in condemning the U.S. policy that shows no respect for the legal order and the most basic laws, norms, and principles of the UN charter.

However, the U.S. rulers have replied with their usual arrogance and are trying very hard to isolate the Sandinist people's revolution.

Will they be able to isolate Nicaragua? [Crowd: No!] Will they be able to isolate Nicaragua? [Crowd: No!] Will they be able to isolate Nicaragua? [Crowd: No!]

We can say no because, on this glorious date in which we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the vanguard and the 10th anniversary of Carlos Fonseca's death in combat, we count on the pluralist participation of 180 parties from 80 countries that, while facing threats and blackmail policies with dignity, have heard their people's voices and have come here to bring their fraternal greeting to the heroic people of Sandino, Rigoberto, and Carlos. These people are waging a new battle for their independence and freedom. [applause]

The U.S. rules continue their preparations to launch new attacks on our fatherland and even to invade us to occupy our territory to install the Somozist guards as rulers.

Will they be able to overthrow these people? [Crowd: No!] Will they be able to overthrow these people? [Crowd: No!] Will they be able to overthrow these people? [Crowd: No!]

We say no because these people are conscientious, organized, and armed. A people who are conscientious, organized, and armed cannot be defeated. [applause, crowd shouts: "A single army"]

The U.S. rulers want to destroy our economy. They want us to stop producing. They want productivity to drop. They want food, clothes, and shoes to become increasingly scarce so that the economic difficulties, the lack of supplies, and hunger will demoralize the people so they lose faith in the revolution.

Will they be able to demoralize us? [Crowd No!] Will they be able to force us to surrender through hunger? [Crowd: No!] We are sure the answer is no because, in the face of economic difficulties, the lack of supplies, the blockade, the lack of agricultural supplies and spare parts, the urban and rural workers rise with the energy of the volcanos increasing productivity, efficiency, discipline, and the quality of work.

The innovators [inovadores] stem from the creative will of the working class and, in the field and the mountains the hands of the peasants -- children of the soil, their soil -- increase the cultivation and harvest of corn, beans, coffee, cotton, and sugar cane, as well as the number of vegetable gardens. The peasants organize the distribution network for the war fronts and for the productive fronts.

The worker-peasant alliance is strengthened in a single fist in order to face and defeat the imperialist aggression in all fields. [applause]

Nicaraguan brothers, brothers of the world: With the maturity and experience of 25 years of struggle and amid the war imposed on us by the U.S. Government -- which increases the economic and social problems -- we will continue to strengthen the FSLN ranks, incorporating the best children of the humble and working people. We will incorporate children who stand out because of their honesty and abnegation.

We are obliged to improve the work styles within the FSLN. We must fight tendencies toward bureaucracy. We must remain vigilant about our own weaknesses. We cannot accept haughtiness, arrogance, and presumptuousness among FSLN members. We must overcome rudimentary methods with more effective ways of work and organization. We must fight liberalism and sectarianism. We must preserve, like water and air, the fraternal relations, the constructive criticism, the humility, and the complete unity of the vanguard.

At these decisive moments of our history we are obliged to keep the Nicaraguan people's machete, that is the FSLN, sharp. [applause]

We are all going to join the revolution's defense tasks in various ways according to the established plans until there is not a single Nicaraguan unprepared for combat. This will guarantee the intensification of the aggressors' strategic defeat. We are going to improve the revolutionary government to make better use of the limited resources we have by promoting savings and austerity, abiding by the plans, and by vigilance by constant struggle against past vices.

We would then be converting the government effort into a better instrument at the people's service.

We are going to improve the organization of enterprises with greater controls and better coordination and discipline at the leadership and rank and file levels.

The urban and rural workers, technicians, administrators, and innovators are obliged to increase production by the enterprises. With more determination and combative work from the organizations of rural and urban workers, the youth, the technicians and the professionals, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the artists, the journalists, the women, and the children, we are going to strengthen the ideological and political combat in the face of the enemies of the revolution. We are going to deepen agrarian reform, social development, and the infrastructure in the rural sector to guarantee the great economic changes of the revolution.

We are going to incorporate an increasing number of peasants in UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen] as an instrument that organizes and promotes awareness among peasants to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

With the constitution of the Republic, based on political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment, we will continue to move forward the institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution.

We are going to guarantee the rights acquired by women, and we are going to decisively fight the remnants of the chauvinism inherited from the past to make equality between men and women a reality. [applause]

With the Atlantic Coast autonomy project we are going to take a decisive step to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific in a definite national unity. We will always respect the people's religious beliefs in their various expressions. We urge all believers to participate in the defense of this gigantic moral work that promotes the overall liberation of man, nurturing the faith of those of us who believe that between Christianity and revolution [Crowd: There is no contradiction!] There is no contradiction. [applause]

Clearly and specifically, we will continue our solidarity with the just causes of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and all peoples of the world.

In the same way in which volunteer workers from the FRG, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, and Cuba, among others, have already spilled their generous blood in this quest for life in Nicaragua, the Nicaraguans are willing to give our lives for the most noble causes anywhere in the world, just as the heroic guerrilla, Ernesto Che Guevara, preached with his example. [applause]

We must express appreciation for the solidarity of the U.S. people who, in the most diverse ways, are expressing their rejection of the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government. The fast of four U.S. war veterans for 48 days has been the greatest and most sublime expression of the action and solidarity of the U.S. people with the Nicaraguan people. This solidarity that we must continue to sow. [applause]

Reiterating our support for dialogue and the peaceful solution of conflicts, we will continue to work firmly for peace and unity among the Central American peoples.

Through our own conscientious and exemplary actions, FSLN members will pay the greatest homage to our heroes and martyrs who remind us today that their blood was not shed in vain.

Nicaraguan brothers and brothers of the world: Twenty-five years after the FSLN was founded, the Nicaraguan people have a vanguard that was tested in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

Twenty-five years after the FSLN was founded, the Nicaraguan people and their party are being tested again in the confrontation with the Yankee aggressors.

The dream of Sandino, Rigoberto, and Carlos has become a reality. The FSLN is the people and that is what makes it indestructible. The FSLN is in the frontline of combat defeating the aggressors. It is in the coffee plantations and the factories. The FSLN is in the people's sorrow and joy. The FSLN is in the skies and in this land of Nicaragua which is filled with love. The FSLN is heroism, combativeness, firmess, and sacrifice. The FSLN is songs, fire, air, and thunder. And the people's enemies will not pass. Let President Reagan be convinced that hatred and injustice cannot defeat love and justice. Let President Reagan be convinced that hatred and injustice cannot defeat love and justice. Let President Reagan be convinceed that although he represents a powerful nation, politically and militarily, he will never defeat the Nicaraguan people. Evil cannot defeat goodness.

President Reagan, your mercenaries have not passed and will not pass. If you send your troops they will not pass either. [applause, crowd shouts: They will not pass]

On the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and 10th anniversary of the death, in combat, of our brother Carlos, we proclaim these 15 points [as heard] as guidelines that will orient our actions in the next few days and the next few years until the total defeat of the aggressors and the consolidation of peace.

Ten years ago in the mountains of Zinica, Carlos Fonseca signed with his blood the proclamation of the FSLN. Today, the FSLN National Directorate, the Sandinist militants, and the heroic people of Sandino -- raising our fists and our flags, raising our voices and slogans, uniting Carlos' blood with our blood -- we sign this proclamation with the decision of free fatherland [crowd shouts: "or death"]. Viva the 25th anniversary of the FSLN! Viva Carlos Fonseca! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Viva our heroes and martyrs! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Viva the thousands of brothers who are waging battles against the mercenary forces in various points of our border areas! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Viva Sandino! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"]

The court also approved, in keeping with the Attorney General's Office request on 4 November, a 4-day extension of the probationary period of the trial against Hasenfus.

The document was read by Judge Monterrey, who said that although the defense presented a document containing a statement by Sally Hasenfus, which would be accepted as documentary proof, the defense attorney's request to have Mrs Hasenfus make a deposition had been rejected.

The request, according to Dr Monterrey, was made in a general, vague, and inaccurate manner, because the document does not state what type of deposition Mrs Hasenfus would make, and the law is very clear on this.

The law clearly points out that there are three types of depositions that can be made at the trial which are: inferendum or the victim's statement, preliminary statement or the defendant's statement, and testimony, the witness' statement.

The crimes confessed, the judge said, have not been against Mrs. Hasenfus, neither is she the defendant, therefore she cannot testify under any of these categories. Regarding testimony, the law points out that the defendant's spouse and collaterally consanguineous relatives within the fourth degree cannot be witnesses. Therefore, the defense's request has been rejected," [quotation mark as published] Dr Monterrey said.

The president of the TPA said that the probationary period went into effect at 0000 on 6 November, and that the authorization to continue the trial on Saturday and Sunday will be implemented depending on the defense, prosecution, and TPA judge. Dr Monterrey concluded that the sentence [words indistinct].

EPS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF OUTLINES U.S. ACTIVITIES

PA071726 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Ricardo Wheelock Roman, chief of EPS intelligence, disclosed yesterday that so far in 1986 the United States has carried out 169 spy flights over Nicaraguan territory to detect military troops and targets. He said each one of these flights costs $500,000 to the U.S. taxpayers, which increases the cost of the war by over $84.5 million, according to a conservative estimate. This figure does not include the secret allotments and the $100 million authorized by the U.S. Congress.

Wheelock also reported the U.S. 82d Airborne Division recently concluded a maneuver with the participation of 15,000 paratroopers in an assault against a city similar to Managua. He added that the United States has already outlined its plan of attack, that the invasion will probably be preceded by bombings to soften up the cities on the Pacific side, and that one of the reasons for holding constant military exercises in Honduras is for the U.S. troops to become acclimated for the moment they have to invade Nicaragua.

About 2,400 mercenaries of the Reagan administration are inside national territory, distributed as follows: some 1,500 in the central and southern part of the country, 800 in the northern area, and some 100 on the Atlantic side, Capt Ricardo Wheelock said. He added that the EPS has managed to control the alleged massive infiltration into Nicaraguan territory planned by the CIA.

By reducing the presence of contras and some collaborators in the northern part of the country, there have been fewer clashes, Wheelock stated. The mercenaries have sustained 5,636 casualties, of which 3,734 were killed, 1,322 wounded, and 580 captured. Up to 31 October, our army that defends our fatherland reports 635 new martyrs, 1,552 troops wounded in heroic actions, and 163 missing. Capt Wheelock says the future of the contras looks bleak, adding that the mercenaries have lost all initiative to struggle.

Only a massive invasion by the United States could be capable of halting the advance of the Sandinist people's revolution, but not of defeating it, the chief of the EPS Intelligence Directorate added when analyzing the critical war situation imposed on Nicaragua by the Reagan administration. Nicaragua has been preparing for this for 7 years, because we were aware of that possibility, Wheelock said. When referring to the exercises of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division and the presence of the battalion of the 65th Specialized Ranger Regiment in Cabo Gracias a Dios Province in Honduras, he said that the only thing left to do for completing the invasion preparations is to send the Marines to the naval fleet.

ARCE, USSR SIGN INTERPARTY COOPERTION AGREEMENT

PA072305 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, the deputy coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission and Vladimir Kamentsev, CPSU Central Committee member, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have signed an interparty cooperation agreement. Commander Arce talked about the solidarity of the people and the Government of the Soviet Union:

[Begin recording -- in progress] ...are part of the Nicaraguan people's efforts to defend the revolution, to make it known to all who love justice, freedom, and peace. We are very pleased with the signing of this agreement, because it seals the continuity of our fraternal relations. [end recording]

Kamentsev reiterated his party's political will to further strengthen friendship with Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO SIGNS RELATIONS PROTOCOL WITH SWAPO

PA081330 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Namibia will be strengthened as a result of the signing of a protocol by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Amdimba Toivo Ja Toivo, secretary general of Namibia's SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

During the ceremony, Foreign Minister D'Escoto said this is the first time diplomatic relations are formalized between the two nations [as heard], although since the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, there have been deep ties of friendship and brotherhood between Namibia and Nicaragua. The foreign minister added that the Nicaraguan people are proud and happy to establish relations with those sister peoples at a time when the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of Commander Carlos Fonseca are being celebrated.

MANAGUA CALLS AMBASSADOR BACK TO VIEW 'PROBLEM'

PA080300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Ottawa, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador in Ottawa Sergio Lacayo was called to Managua after the cancellation of Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado's visit to Canada next week.

The Nicaraguan diplomat, who was scheduled to travel to Managua today, said his government "had asked him to return to Managua to discuss the problem." The Nicaraguan Government suspended the vice president's visit when it realized no Canadian official of equal rank could receive him.

Ambassador Sergio Lacayo said that, in spite of this, his trip to Managua should not be interpreted as a "formal call," which in the diplomatic language would amount to saying it is an official protest. Lacayo said his talks in the Nicaraguan capital are intended to set a date when Ramirez Mercado could be received by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney or by Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski. Lacayo emphasized the fact that he had accepted the Canadian excuse that both Mulroney and Mazankowski would be absent from Ottawa next week.

During his visit to Canada, Ramirez Mercado was scheduled to meet with Joseph Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, David Peterson, prime minister of Ontario Province, and Edward Pawley, prime minister of Manitoba Province.

FSLN, OPPOSITION TO ATTEND ARGENTINE MEETING

PA072118 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Three Nicaraguan political parties will visit Argentina. The FSLN and the opposition -- the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCD] and the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] -- will travel to Argentina to attend a political meeting on Latin America, it was reported today in Managua.

The FSLN has not yet appointed its delegates to the meeting that will analyze the threats of an invasion in Central America. The PCD will send Hernaldo Zuniga, and the PLI will send Virgilio Godoy.

CASTRO ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR SOCIALIST MEETING

PA091612 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, arrived in Moscow today, Sunday. He was welcomed at the airport by CPSU Politburo member Nikolay Ryzhkov.

During his stay in Moscow, Fidel Castro will hold talks with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. The Cuban leader will also participate in the meeting that the highest leaders of the socialist countries will hold in the Soviet Union on 10 and 11 November.

Czechoslovak Stopover

PA091839 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro made a brief stop in Prague on his way to Moscow. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal welcomed him. Also on hand at the Prague airport were Milos Jakes, member of the presidium of the CSSR Communist Party, and CSSR National Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik. The First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, who stayed in Prague for 2 hours, visited historical sites in this capital with Strougal.

Rodriguez Meets Moscow Envoys

PA091845 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Ministers of Cuba, met today in Moscow with Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, to discuss several aspects regarding collaboration between the two countries. Upon his arrival in Moscow on a working visit, the Cuban leader was welcomed by representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and by Julio Camacho Aguileras, Cuba's Ambassador to the USSR.

CASTRO ATTENDS RECEPTION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

FL081254 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Party first secretary and president of the Councils of Ministers, has attended the official reception hosted by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Kapto on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution. At the Soviet Embassy, Fidel held a lively conversation with Kapto and other Soviet diplomatic officials and referred to the constant strengthening of friendship and cooperation ties existing between the two countries.

SOVIET ENVOY ON TIES, USSR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PA071756 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Interview with Gennadiy Zhukov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, by Alberto Martinez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] We are accompanied here by (Gennadiy Zhukov), the first secretary of the USSR Embassy in Cuba. Gennadiy, we would like to know your opinion about the relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union through all these years of cooperation on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the great October socialist revolution.

[Zhukov] We could say that the process that began over 25 years ago has developed and will undoubtedly continue to develop in the future. It is an objective process. The relations between the two countries will experience further development, and with each year they will become not only the deepest and most ample of relations, but also the most fruitful and mutually advantageous. We have been working on this for many years, and this effort involves the interests of the two peoples and the two countries.

[Martinez] Gennadiy, this year your country is celebrating the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the great October socialist revolution. The Soviet Union is heading toward new economic developments. Could you briefly assess this current Soviet reality?

[Zhukov] The main aspect of the process that we began in the Soviet Union and that we are currently developing consists primarily, as we have said on other occasions, of the acceleration of economic development. However, we are talking about a qualitatively new development, one that is based primarily on taking advantage of intensive factors [factores intensivos], because the reserves and potential of extensive development [desarrollo extensivo] have practically been depleted, and under the present circumstances that is the only choice in fulfilling the needs of future development and in accomplishing the tasks that lie ahead of us, our country, and the entire socialist community.

[Martinez] Finally, Gennadiy, we would like to know about the way in which those transforming measures that your country is presently developing have affected the Soviet people.

[Zhukov] The only answer to that question is that the absolute majority of the Soviet people not only agree with the ensemble of measures, but they are also the initiators of those changes. They agree on taking the deepest and most serious measures. That is part of the government plan, so we can say that the achievement of those goals and the fulfillment of the tasks that lie ahead of us are guaranteed.

[Martinez] Thank you very much for your statements to Radio Havana Cuba.

USSR ECONOMIC ENVOY DISCUSSES CUBAN COOPERATION

PA090400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Interview" given by (Georgiy Fechenko), USSR "economic mission official" in Cuba, to Nancy Lopez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Lopez] Ever since the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959, our people have benefitted from the fraternal and unselfish cooperation of the USSR. Regarding trade and economic cooperation between Cuba and the USSR, (Fechenko) said:

[(Fechenko)] We have offered technical assistance in the construction and reconstruction of industrial enterprises and other centers, in the fields of geology and oil exploration, in soil improvement, in several important experimental scientific and technical works and the training of personnel who are responsible for expanding the range of the country's exports and raising the Cuban people's standard of living. This cooperation primarily takes place through loans.

Since Cuba began receiving technical cooperation from the USSR, many industrial enterprises have been started, more than 1,900 km of 220 kw powerlines have been erected, and we have laid approximately 700 km of railroad tracks. We have laid more than 1,700 km of communications cables; we have practically rebuilt all the sugarmills, and we have built 60 schools where personnel involved in the various fields of the national economy are trained.

[Lopez] In his report before the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro stated that the USSR's economic relations with Cuba could be described as the implementation of the new international economic order to which the underdeveloped countries of the world aspire. This is confirmed by the long-term scientific-technical cooperation development plan through the year 2000 as well as the plan for the current 5-year period. Regarding the main goals of the 5-year plan (Fechenko) said:

[(Fechenko)] During the current 5-year period, we will continue to offer cooperation in the construction of several important projects like the Juragua nuclear plant, the Havana thermo-electric center, the first phase of the Cienfuegos oil refinery, the Havana-Santiago de Cuba communications line, and the expansion of the Jose Marti steelmill from 300,000 to 600,000 tons of steel per year.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

FL081856 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Members of the Soviet naval detachment visiting Santiago de Cuba have marked the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution together with CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] members on several blocks of the Hero City's 30 November subdivision. Edmundo Miranda, provincial coordinator, presented them with the mass organization's banner and congratulated the sons of the land of Lenin on behalf of over half a million Santiago de Cuba CDR members.

Another group of officials from the Soviet detachment headed by Chief of Staff (Nikolay Schevrak) toured the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Plant and talked with leaders and workers of the Cuba-USSR friendship group who work in that important industrial plant.

FAR Marks Anniversary

FL080205 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] With a military ceremony at the Mausoleum for the Soviet Internationalist Soldier, the FAR today celebrated the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution. The ceremony was attended by division generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra, Politburo member and first FAR substitute, and Rogelio Acevedo, member of the Central Committee and chief of the FAR Rear Services Directorate. [passage omitted]

Havana Radio Commentary

PA071741 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Note" feature]

[Text] When Fidel Castro asserts that without the Great October Revolution the Cuban revolution would not exist, he is neither paying compliments nor creating phrases to decorate commemorative posters; Castro is confirming a strictly historical fact.

The triumph, 69 years ago, of the Great October Revolution, which gave birth to the first state of workers and peasants in the history of the world, caused a radical change in men's history. For the first time, workers were the owners of their destinies and consequently succeeded in building up a strong country, a defender of just causes, a solidaristic peace-lover, and a powerful bastion against which all the aggressive attempts of international imperialism came up against.

The years that followed October 1917 witnessed the practical strength of socialism, and, as more peoples adopted that cause, the road of liberation for all those who still remained under the capitalist cell was cleared away.

Cuba, the first western hemisphere country that initiated the socialist construction, fully suffered the Yankee aggression. Could this small country have resisted the economic blockade and the U.S. armed aggressions without the decisive support of the Soviet Union? From the distant land of the Soviets, this small Caribbean island received oil for its transportation and industry. The weapons with which we defended, defend, and will continue to defend our integrity arrived in our country for free. The items [insumos] that the enemy stopped sending us also arrived in our country. In short, it was thanks to that friendly country that the Cuban revolution survived and developed into what it is today. This explains why for Cubans, each anniversary of that Red October is a Cuban celebration and shows the specific content of the slogans through which our people express their unyielding friendship with Lenin's homeland.

NICARAGUA'S CARRION ON U.S. 'INVASION'

PA090320 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Telephone interview from Managua given by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, to Miguel Roa; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Roa] Commander Carrion?

[Carrion] Yes?

[Roa] Yesterday, during a news conference held in Managua, Ricardo Wheelock, chief of EPS military intelligence, charged that the United States has well-drafted and specific plans to invade Nicaragua. What can you tell us about this?

[Carrion] Yes, we are aware that as a result of the Reagan administration's policy, contingency plans have been drafted in the Pentagon for an invasion of Nicaragua. We have no information regarding an imminent invasion; however, the course in U.S. policy currently being followed is one of growing intervention. Under these circumstances, a direct aggression by the United States could take place at any moment.

Nevertheless, I can tell you that the Nicaraguan people are prepared, the Nicaraguan people are sure that if this unfortunate action does occur, the imperialist intervention will be defeated. The people are united around the FSLN. The people are armed, organized, and militarily trained to reject such an aggression.

[Roa] What attitude do you think Latin America will adopt in view of the escalation, or if the aggression is carried out?

[Carrion] The U.S. policy in regard to not only Nicaragua, but to all of Latin America, is a challenge to the feelings and dignity of the Latin American peoples. We hope that, in view of the increase in the aggressions by the United States against our people, the Latin American front for the defense of the revolution will be strengthened. This is not only a defense of the revolution, but of the sovereignty of all Latin American countries. At this moment, Argentina is being affected because of Great Britain's decision to expand its exclusion zone on fishing. In the case of Nicaragua, where the confrontation is even greater, we hope that Latin American unity in view of the aggressive imperialist positions of the U.S. Government will continue to strengthen.

[Roa] What can you tell us about the Hasenfus case and the importance of unmasking the U.S. aggressive policy?

[Carrion] The Hasenfus case has proven two things very clearly: First, the direct involvement of the U.S. Government and high-ranking U.S. Government officials in the aggression against Nicaragua at a time when the U.S. Congress had banned such actions, which proves that the U.S. Government is not only willing to violate international laws, but willing to violate its own laws to continue its criminal policy against the Nicaraguan people; second, the U.S. Government does not care if it has to use international terrorists -- like Luis Posada Carriles -- to promote its policy. Meanwhile, they are trying to present themselves as the great fighters against international terrorism.

[Roa] Thank you very much.

[Carrion] Thank you, good-bye.

Rivas on U.S. 'Aggression'

PA091919 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Interview with Nicaraguan Commander Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro, director of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services, by Ramon Chong; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] We know that Nicaragua is currently facing U.S. aggression. What are your views on this?

[Rivas] We are not facing a new situation. It is the continuation of an aggressive policy by Yankee imperialism that Nicaragua has suffered for the past 150 years. Practically since the last century Nicaragua has experienced imperialist aggression and direct U.S. economic, political, and military intervention. We are now facing a new phase that has worsened the contradictions between small and poor nations that want to be free and sovereign, and imperialism, which wants to force more countries into its orbit to benefit its own interests and to continue the exploitation it had carried out in the past. It can no longer carry out such exploitation in Nicaragua because of the revolution.

[Chong] Commander, what is your government's position?

[Rivas] Our government's position is to undertake every effort, as it has been doing, to achieve peace thorugh negotiation and dialogue in Central America through international forums, such as the United Nations, by resorting to international laws that regulate relations among governments and nations; by turning to the ICJ, which we have done several times; by calling for respect for its ruling at the UN General Assembly; by turning to the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group; and by calling for direct bilateral negotiations which Central American governments and even with the U.S. Government. This is Nicaragua's position, a constructive position for peace.

Havana Views U.S. Plans

PA091400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Ignoring the peace efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America and the repeated occasions in which Nicaragua has expressed its willingness to negotiate with the United States, in the last few days the Reagan government has increased interventionist preparations and threats against Nicaragua. The Costa Rican weekly UNIVERSIDAD recently charged that the U.S. invasion of Nicaraguan is ready and that the only thing needed is to set the date. It is significant that early last week, the Market Square military manuevers concluded in U.S. territory. They are considered by many as the rehearsal for an armed aggression against Nicaragua. Approximately 14,000 members of the 82d Airborne Division, which was involved in the invasion of Grenada in 1983, participated in these war exercises.

Referring to this new show of force by the United States, various analysts noted that in 1983 the U.S. Army carried out maneuvers in Vieques, Puerto Rico, and then put them into practice in the intervention in Grenada. One of the chiefs of the Market Square maneuvers said that he hoped that the Sandinist government would understand the clear allusion to Nicaragua implicit in those exercises. This remark does not leave any doubt about Washington's intentions.

Since the Nicaraguan revolutionary triumph in 1979, the United States has been carrying out an undeclared war that has cost Nicaragua more than 30,000 lives and $2 billion in losses. In recent times, close to 50,000 U.S. soldiers have participated in provocative military exercises in Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua. It must be recalled that in mid-1986, the Cabanas-86 maneuvers were held less than 20 km from Nicaraguan territory. During these exercises, the United States builds military bases and landing strips in locations near the border for training and supporting the counterrevolutionary bands that are trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government.

A new threat against the Sandinist revolution is the U.S. supply of modern F-5 combat planes to Honduras. It must be borne in mind that the Jose Azcona government is Washington's unconditional ally. This is reaffirmed by the increasing presence in Honduran territory of thousands of former Somozists. As if there were any doubts about the U.S. interventionist plans against Nicaragua, Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, recently said that the only way to overthrow the Sandinist government is through military means. In the face of these increasing threats, the Nicaraguan people have reaffirmed that they will continue their revolutionary process and that they will not surrender even if Washington militarily attacks them.

REAGAN'S CENTRAL AMERICA POSITION RECALLS HITLER

PA090015 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The situation which Central America is currently experiencing makes us recall attitudes that have gone down in history as being barbaric. When, for the sake of his hegemonic appetite, Hitler decided to begin World War II, he did so by turning his back on the international community and its hopes to stop a holocaust. Hard blows were endured, but in the end fascist Germany ended up only a bad dream.

Today, with his violence against the Sandinist revolution, Ronald Reagan is retracting a similar path. In doing so, he is placing the United States outside the boundaries of international law and in open contradiction with most of the other nations. Along this path, Washington is assuming the doubtful privilege of being one of the few governments to disregard the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. On 27 June 1986 the ICJ ruled that the aggressive actions of the United States against the Sandinist revolution were illegal; it urged the United States to end its support for the groups of former Somozist guardsmen. For a U.S. citizen who is truly knowledgeable about international laws or who truly respects democratic principles, his government's attitude is embarrassing.

However, Reagan has gone even further. Despite the ICJ ruling, the White House has seen to the delivery of $100 million in additional aid to the counterrevolutionary bands and, on Monday, it vetoed a UN recommendation asking Reagan to reconsider his attitude and abide by the ICJ ruling. Ninety-four nations voted in favor of the recommendation, 47 nations abstained, and only 3 countries voted against: the United States, Israel, and El Salvador, 3 names that represent those who sabotage the actions of the international organization. This attitude once again places the White House outside the boundaries of the law, something which represents a great danger for the peoples.

It is not right that countries should adopt irrational stances and disregard the demands of the majorities for the sake of the selfish interests of powerful groups. This only leads to the worsening of conflicts, to making the international environment hotter, and to filling the already difficult political situation with tension. Violating and trampling what has been agreed upon has been the attitude of those whom history recalls as having earned repudiation and hate, because, with their attitude they brought only suffering and problems for the peoples, and Washington is heading straight along this wrong path. The official North American obsession to overthrow the Nicaraguan people's government forces the United States to walk a path that is against the best interests of the nation. The U.S. people, those truly concerned for their country's prestige, should make their voices heard to curb those madmen who are in power. Otherwise, they will become accomplices of what may happen.

UN COUNSELOR CALLS RADIO MARTI SUBVERSIVE

FL080120 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Eumelio Caballero, Cuban political counselor to the United Nations, today asked the United States to deny that the U.S. media does not carry out a campaign of silence or distorted (?or falsifies) information on the struggle of the people's of the world. In reference to the defense [statements] made by a U.S. representative from Radio Marti, Caballero reiterated that this was a subversive radio station that solely reflects Washington's nearsightedness and failure of more than quarter-of-a-century policy of hostility, aggression, and interference in the domestic affairs of the Cuban people. Caballero also said U.S. media protects the South African racist regime and (?silences) the efforts of the international community to end the hateful apartheid system.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NICARAGUAN FSLN CEREMONY

FL080248 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0234 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos has arrived in Nicaragua heading the Cuban delegation to the ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the FSLN. Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate Politburo member and first substitute of the Cuban FAR minister, is also member of the delegation.

NICARAGUA, GDR SIGN TRAINING, PLANNING AGREEMENT

PA072116 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaragua and GDR signed their first bilateral cooperation planning agreement.

The agreement provides for the training of Nicaraguan leaders in the GDR in the areas of planning and technical advice, and also include the exchange of delegations. The agreement was signed by Dionisio Marenco, Nicaraguan Planning and Budget secretary and Gerhard Schuerer, GDR Chairman, State Planning Commission.

CASTRO RECEIVES ARGENTINE NUCLEAR ENERGY MISSION

FL081602 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received Argentine National Nuclear Energy Commission CHairman Engineer Alberto Constantaini and the delegation accompanying him. They discussed topics related to Argentina's experience in the use of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes. They also referred to our countrys accomplishments and plans in various areas of medicine and other scientific and technical research fields. The importance given by Cuba to the use of nuclear energy in numerous fields of application, especially in the generation of nuclear power, was also noted. Argentine Ambassasor to Cuba Luis Claraso de la Vega and Cuban Commission of Nuclear Energy Executive Secretary Fidel Diaz-Balart also participated n the meeting.

Nuclear Energy Agreement

PA091850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cuba and Argentina have signed an agreement in Havana for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement was signed by Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Nuclear Energy Commission, and Alberto Constantini, president of the Argentine Nuclear Energy Commission. The agreement will cover the exchange of experiences in the operation, maintenance, and guarantee of quality in nuclear energy installations, radiation protection and nuclear security, implementation of radiation technology to preserve foods, and scientific and technical information on these topics.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS GDR'S KLEIBER IN BERLIN

FL071429 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met in Berlin with his GDR counterpart Gunther Kleiber with whom he discussed important matters related to bilateral cooperation in various economic sectors.

Rodriguez Ends GDR Visit

FL081620 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1504 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today ended a working visit to the GDR. The Cuban leader held talks with GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gunther Kleiber on the development and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Gunther and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who particiated in the recently held CEMA meeting in Bucharest, Romania, underscored the meeting's success and the agreements reached to widen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between member countries.

The Cuban leader also visited the main plant of the 7 October Tools and Machinery Enterprise during his stay in the GDR.

BBC, CONSERVATIVE PARTY DIFFERENCES NOTED

FL061706 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The ruling British Conservative Party campaign against BBC Radio Station is headed more and more toward the official aim of controlling news in cases such as the Yankee attack against Libya. That radio station, created to operate independently from political parties, but not from the British social system, was accused by Conservative Party President Norman Tebbit of treating with anti-British partiality the bombings against Tripoli and Benghazi conducted early this year.

That was a sensitive moment for Margaret Thatcher's government, which was the only one in the world to provide logistic support to the United States. The London-based BBC station told Norman Tebbit that all accusations made by conservatives are absolutely false.

ANPP CONDEMNS BRITAIN FOR FALKLANDS ZONE

FL080039 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Interpreting the feeling and indignation of all the Cuban people, the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP] has expressed its strongest condemnation of Great Britain for its new aggression against Argentina by unilaterally extending by 150 and 200 miles the zones of exclusion and jurisdiction around the Malvinas Islands. The statement adds that Great Britain had the support of the United States, which also benefits from the war-like projects carried out at the Malvinas Islands in extensive alliance between Washington and London.

CUBA ELECTED TO HOST OLADE MINISTERIAL MEETING

FL081335 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Cuba has been elected by acclamation to host the 18th ministerial meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE], which is scheduled for November, 1987. This was decided at the OLADE's 17th meeting being held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- This morning, the new ambassadors from the republics of Afghanistan, Iraq, and Bulgaria presented their credentials to Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli participated in the ceremony. The vice president of the Council of State received his Excellency Mr (Abdol Mahid Sarvelan), who presented credentials accrediting him as ambassador from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. His Excellency (Sabah Tal'at Gadar) also presented to Juan Almeida credentials accrediting him as ambassador of the Republic of Iraq. Later, the vice president of the Council of State received his Excellency Mr (Nicola Nenov), who presented credentials accrediting him as ambassador from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 86 FL]

HAITI

STRIKE, PROTEST FILL STREETS OF PORT-AU-PRINCE

Driver's Killing Mourned

FL071155 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bus and taxi drivers on Haiti struck today, bringing all public transportation to a halt in the Haitian capital to protest the reported killing of a mini-bus driver by a security officer. Drivers of taxis, mini-buses, and collective cars in the capital all stopped work yesterday as well, slowing production at assembly plants and the industrial park zone and affecting attendance at most schools. The strike was called to protest the reported killing of (Jules Lewis), shot by a security officer October 27th in unclear circumstances in (Fond Verrettes), a town southwest of the capital.

Barrack Besieged; 1 Killed

FL081200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] One Haitian soldier was killed yesterday as thousands of antigovernment demonstrators battled security forces at an Army barrack in Port-au-Prince. An estimated 30,000 people were protesting the emergence of a political party backing exiled President Jean-Claude Duvalier's father and predecessor Francois.

The violence erupted as protesters hit Army barracks with rocks after marching from a slum. Witnesses say the soldiers fired tear gas at the protesters from inside the buildings. One soldier was hit by a bullet that police say was fired from the crowd.

Violence protests agaist Haiti's interim government have erupted periodically since the fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier in February.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION LIMITS PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

FL081234 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] A government-appointed commission has drawn up a draft constitution on Haiti that includes new limits on presidential powers aimed at preventing abuses committed by many of Haiti's past presidents.

DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 1-DAY VISIT

FL071214 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] In Haiti, the Dominican Republic's foreign minister said his business to the country was satisfactory and helped set conditions for an easing of the often strained relations between the two countries. Dominican Foreign Minister Donald Reid Cabral met with Haitian President Henri Namphy and other officials during his 1-day visit on Tuesday [4 November]. He told reporters afterwards that the possibility of reopening the countries' common frontier was still under study.